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The Herald

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MAKE REPORT ON POTASH

U. S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior, Says Local Lakes Produce Third of Total

SHOULD STIMULATE PRODUCTION

Harvey Says Prices Quoted Range from \$3.50 to \$6 a Unit or 1 Per Cent Potash in Ton

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—The alkali lakes of Nebraska are at the present time producing about one-third of the entire production of potash in the United States, according to a bulletin released for publication today by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. There are now at least four important operators in the Nebraska field with the indications pointing to several new operators entering the field in the near future.

The bulletin authorized by the geological survey and released for publication today states that more potash has been produced during the first six months of 1917 than was made during the year 1916.

The figures given seem to indicate that the potash production in the United States for 1917 will exceed 25,000 tons of potash (K₂O) or two and one-half times that made in 1916. This is about 10 per cent of the normal yearly consumption of the country before the war, showing the need of further stimulating domestic production of potash.

The reports received by the U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, have been reduced to terms of the commercial unit commonly used to measure the available or water-soluble potash (K₂O) in the product, and only material actually sold by the producer during this period is included. The weight of the materials handled was therefore much greater than represented by these figures. However, it is not the weight of the materials handled that is of importance, but the weight of the material that counts, it is what the material contains. For instance, a ton of crude potash may contain six per cent of potash (K₂O) or it may contain twenty or twenty-five per cent or some other per cent. If the ton contained ten per cent it would take ten tons to make a ton K₂O and if it contained twenty-five per cent it would take four tons to make one ton of K₂O.

The following summary of the production of potash in the United States, January to June (inclusive), 1917, shows the relation of production of the several fields to the grand total of production in all fields reported:

Source	Available potash	Value at point of shipment
Natural salts or brines	7,749	\$2,808,240
Alumite, dust from cement mills and blast furnaces	1,867	746,576
Kelp	2,143	1,348,095
Distillery slop, wood washings, misc. industrial wastes	2,153	876,714
Wood ashes	111	84,414
	14,023	5,864,059

Only 25 reports of production from wood ashes have come in, some of the larger producers not having made returns.

This table includes practically all potash produced. Crude potash, often containing a large per cent of impurities, is made by evaporating the water or brine, and calcining the residue. Crude potash purified is "pearlash," a white solid containing only 2 or 3 per cent of impurities. Potassium oxide is equivalent in such phrases as sulphate of potash, potash salts, potash alum, etc., to potassium.

The production from Seartes Lake, Calif., would undoubtedly be materially assisted by passage of the legislation now before the house of representatives dealing with the leasing of potash-bearing lands. Continued uncertainty as to the status of titles to this property has hampered development of this important deposit.

No production is reported from feldspar or other silicate rocks, but considerable quantities of potash salts and potash-bearing fertilizers were obtained from the dusts in cement mills and blast furnaces.

The production from kelp was about 15 per cent of the total, as it was in 1916.

Potash from distillery slop and other organic sources made 15 per cent or more of the total.

The production of potash from wood ashes, including "first sorts," "pearlash," and other grades, is supposed to have been much greater than it was in 1916, but reports from these producers have been much delayed and the figures obtainable thus far are probably not representative. The potash made from wood ashes thus far reported amounted to 222 tons, which is assumed to average at least 50 per cent K₂O. This is perhaps too low, but definite information as to the grade of this material is difficult to obtain.

The prices quoted range from

\$3.50 to \$6 a unit, a unit meaning 1 per cent of potash in a ton of the material as marketed—that is, a product carrying 25 per cent K₂O may be sold at \$4 a unit, which would be \$100 a ton for the material marketed.

STUDENT ORGANIZATION FORMED AT HIGH SCHOOL

The D-K, activities society, has been organized at the Alliance high school, with Howard Bennett, Ray Butler, LaVerne Butler, John Carey, Sam Graham, Floyd Lotspeich, Howard Lotspeich, Hugh O'Conner, Howard Ider and Walter Schott as members. It is stated by students that many good things are expected of this student organization.

STORM DAMAGES 25 PAIRS TELEPHONE CABLE HERE

The storms of Sunday night and Monday afternoon did considerable damage to the telephone cables in the north part of the city in the vicinity of St. Joseph's hospital. One 25-pair cable was put out of commission as the result of the storm, this damaging the telephone service. As some of the wires in the cable were for party lines, considerable more than 25 patrons were inconvenienced.

Two cable men from Grand Island arrived in Alliance on No. 41 Wednesday morning in response to a call sent to district headquarters by Manager P. D. Gleason and by Wednesday night the cable was repaired and normal service resumed.

Storms have damaged the telephone service here, somewhat, several times this past summer and this fall, but in each instance the damage has been repaired as soon as possible with the least inconvenience to patrons.

"VICTORY" IS MOTTO FOR BOYS OF CO. G

Captain Miller Has So Far Refused to Drill Company in Retreat Formation—Other Notes

Camp Cody, near Deming, N. M., Sept. 17.—Company G's motto is "victory." Company G must be victorious, for Captain Miller has absolutely refused so far to drill the company in retreat formation. The members of Company G are all live ones and there isn't a yellow streak in the whole bunch. Every man is getting along in fine shape and all seem anxious that they be sent to France at the earliest possible date. Of course the members of the company have nothing to say about where or when they will be sent, but all are anxious, nevertheless.

The Company G baseball team has quit playing baseball until such time as the team can have baseball uniforms. The hint has been sent out several times now, but up to the present writing the team has had no other uniforms save soldier uniforms and they are not the kind to play ball in efficiently.

The regimental Y. M. C. A. is now open here and is appreciated by every member of the company. The Y. M. C. A. is a big factor in the life of a soldier, and is a predominating factor on the side of right, justice and clean living.

If any of the friends "back home" have a few late magazines they are through with them, wrap them up and send them to the members of Company G, care Captain "Jack."

This news letter finds all members of the company in good health and excellent spirits. There is plenty of work for all, and time to play and enjoy life at the same time. Friends "back home" would hardly know some of the lads now. Captain "Jack" is a regular daddy to every member of the company and is on the lookout every minute to make the company's efficiency greater while at the same time he does all in his power to make the boys comfortable and happy. Not every company in the country is blessed with a Captain "Jack."

The other night, while on duty, Sergeant Mattox and Corporal Oviatt confiscated two gallons of whiskey and a gallon of wine. Somehow the jugs leaked and they were able to turn in only a half pint. It may seem strange, but the jugs seem to hold water all the same. No man should be convicted on circumstantial evidence, however, for no one saw the sergeant and the corporal when they confiscated the jug.

Just prior to writing this news-letter the correspondent made a tour of the camp on a still hunt for news. The writer chanced to run across Sergeant Roderick. The sergeant is having considerable trouble with his mustache as it insists on turning down at the corners. It has been suggested to him that a little wax might help it out.

A dandy panorama picture of Camp Cody showing Company G's quarters was taken recently. Captain "Jack" sent one of the pictures to his brother Glen, in Alliance, with the request that it be placed on exhibition.

Friends of the company in both Alliance and Scottsbluff have started sending dainties to the boys here, and they are certainly appreciated. The little remembrances mean more to the boys than possibly the senders imagine, for it shows that the folks "back home" are thinking of them and are interested in them. It helps to make their lot easier when they have the knowledge that the home folks are looking to them to do their best and make a record for themselves and their company.

HUNTERS OUT AFTER DUCKS

Season for Grouse Opened Saturday and for Ducks on Sunday—All Should Know Game Laws

DUCKS ARE FLYING HIGH

Hundreds of Hunters Out for First Shooting—But Few Return with Full Quota

Saturday and Sunday were the first days of the fall hunting season and a large number from all over this section of the country took advantage of the fine hunting weather and went out to secure the limit. Everyone secured the limit—that is they secured all they could, but in but a very few instances only did the hunters return with the full quota allowed.

Saturday afternoon it was impossible to rent a gun at any of the usual places. Every gun was in use, and those who owned guns but were not going out for the opening shoot their equipment to some friend. Everyone and his brother were out Sunday for ducks. Some went Saturday in the hopes of getting some grouse, but, according to reports, but few grouse were secured.

Saturday and Sunday were ideal ones for the sport, but the ducks seemed to be flying high and while most every hunter returned with enough game to satisfy the home table for a day or so, but few returned with the limit of twenty-five ducks.

Many hunters visited the Graham lakes Sunday, some arriving on the scene Saturday night and camping out in order to be on the ground early. Others went farther into the sand hills and hunted the lakes off the beaten path. There are thousands of ducks in this section this fall, but so far they are mostly local birds. Sportsmen say the northern birds will not start their southern flight before probably the last of the month.

There has been more or less argument among hunters as to just what the game laws are. The open season for prairie chicken, sage hens and grouse is from September 15 to November 15. The open season for wild ducks, geese, brants, cranes and game water fowl begins September 16 and ends December 31. The open season for jack snipe, Wilson snipe, killdeer and yellow-legs is the same as for ducks. There is no open season on doves or plover. The open season for trout not less than eight inches long ends October 1, and for bass not less than eight inches long ends November 15.

The law limits the killing of game to a certain number each day. Hunters are allowed to kill for food purposes ten wild geese or brant, ten prairie chickens or grouse and twenty-five game birds of any other variety including ducks, ten squirrels and twenty-five fish. Hunters are forbidden to pursue, take, wound or kill one-half hour after sundown or before daylight, or with a steel or hard-pointed bullet, or with any other weapon than an ordinary shoulder gun or pistol.

Do your duty before blaming others for not doing theirs.

CLOUDBURST DROWNS MAN

Minatare Men Caught With Phillip Knapp of Alliance in Ford Car in Nine Mile Canyon

KNAPP NEARLY LOST HIS LIFE

Road from Alliance to Scottsbluff Nearly Impassable, Due to Two Cloudbursts Sunday Night

George Reichardt, aged twenty-six lost his life and John Snyder of Minatare and Phillip Knapp of Alliance, came near being drowned at the south entrance to nine mile canyon at 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening when a raging torrent, caused by a cloudburst in the upper canyon, swept down the gorge, catching their car and demolishing it. T. J. O'Keefe, register of the Alliance land office, with a companion, were just ahead of the storm and had they been a few minutes later they might have suffered the same fate.

A party of three, consisting of John Snyder and George Reichardt of Minatare and Phillip J. Knapp of Alliance, left the Snyder ranch Sunday afternoon after the storm had passed, driving Snyder's Ford auto, on the way to Alliance, from where they expected to go to the Knapp farm northwest of Alliance, to spend the week cutting hay. Knapp had contracted to sell Snyder some hay, part of the agreement being that Snyder should furnish help to help put up the hay. Reichardt had been hired to help in the work. He made his home with his brother-in-law, Henry Poos, residing on a farm near Minatare.

Knapp had driven the car from the Snyder farm until they reached the south entrance to nine-mile canyon, through which the Scottsbluff-Alliance road passes. It had been raining a small amount and the men had put on the side curtains to the car. On reaching the canyon Knapp asked Snyder to take the wheel, stating that he was not well acquainted with the road and that Snyder knew it better. Snyder took the wheel, Knapp sitting on the right side, holding the door partly open so as to get out and go ahead if necessary to ascertain the depth of the water, which at the time was only a few inches deep in the bottom of the channel which the road crosses and which ordinarily is dry. Reichardt was in the back seat, leaning on the back of the front seat between the other two men and looking with them out through the windshield. The lights of the car were on and it was quite dark. A heavy rainstorm with much thunder and lightning was in progress somewhere north.

As Snyder started to drive across the channel he saw the wall of water coming down from the left. He shouted to Knapp to jump. Knapp did not see the water coming but he jumped without asking questions. Reichardt apparently also saw the wall of water coming for he laughed and shouted to the other two men, "Boys, we're gone. It's caught us."

The wall of water completely engulfed the auto. Knapp, who had jumped out on the lower side, was caught by the flood and swung back against the car which toppled over, striking him. Snyder and Reichardt were caught inside and held prison-

ers by the curtains. The car rolled over and over with the two men inside. Knapp was soon carried to where he could get on his feet and he waded ashore, following the car down the gulch as long as he could see it. He soon lost sight of it and although he called to the men at the top of his voice, he could get no answer.

Knapp remembered having passed a ranch house about a mile back and started in the darkness for help. He had scarcely gone two hundred feet when he heard, above the roar of the swift flood, a call. He followed the voice and upon coming to the edge of the torrent, could see Snyder standing up to his waist in water on the bottom of the car which was upside down, resting on the top. Knapp called to Snyder to stay there and that he would bring help.

Knapp then started again for the ranch house but the buffeting he had received and the dirty water he had unintentionally drang before he got out were too much for him and he fainted. On coming to, he started again but came to the water, finding that he had become turned around. He started again at a run in the right direction and soon arrived at the ranch house. Arousel the owner, they ran to the garage and quickly ran out the Ford car which the form had there. The ranchman, whose name is A. E. Steock, brought a lariet rope and a pair of hip boots. The latter quickly drove the car to the scene of the accident and they rescued Snyder by throwing to him the lariet rope, pulling him to the shore.

The water had subsided a little. Steock put on the waders and waded out to the car, starting to feel inside for Reichardt, of whom there was no sign. He had just begun when, warned by the shouts of the men on shore, he ran to high ground barely in time to escape a second and larger wall of water which struck the overturned car, righting it and carrying it on down the stream. As the car turned right side up it released the body of Reichardt which had been imprisoned inside and which had started to float down stream.

The three men jumped into Steock Ford and started to follow the body down stream, hoping to catch it in a shallow place but the water was so swift that they quickly lost track of it. They then alarmed the neighborhood and people turned out by the dozens in a hunt for the body which was found four hours later, at shortly after midnight, lying face downward in an orchard three miles from the scene of the accident.

Reichardt's clothing was torn and his Ingersoll watch had stopped at twenty minutes to eight o'clock, showing the time of the accident. The coroner was called but decided it was not necessary to hold an inquest. The funeral was held at Gering Tuesday afternoon. Knapp remained there for the funeral, returning to Alliance Tuesday night.

Members of The Herald force made a trip to the scene of the accident early Monday morning in The Herald's Crow-Eikhart, going on to Scottsbluff. It was found that the cloudburst had done heavy damage in the North Platte valley, to irrigation ditches and roads. The trip going down through nine-mile-canyon was an experience in which there was no fun and much danger, the road being washed out at probably not less than a dozen places where it crosses the bed of the gulch. The flood water from the cloudbursts had apparently been thirteen or fourteen feet deep and from forty to fifty feet wide. The Ford car, the state license number of which was 136,634, and which was practically a new car, was completely wrecked and half buried in sand and debris. It had been carried several hundred feet from the crossing where it was caught.

The flood of water passed on down into the valley, causing irrigation ditches to break and washing out dozens of culverts. Only after several hours of turning back and hunting new roads, was it found possible to reach Scottsbluff. Another very heavy rain storm Monday afternoon which extended into the canyon district and which also reached Alliance, caused further havoc and made it impossible to return to Alliance until Tuesday morning.

GOVERNMENT TO STOCK MEN

Information Set Out Clearly in Resolutions Adopted by Committee at Washington Meeting

NEBRASKA MEN IN ATTENDANCE

W. B. Tagg, E. L. Burke and E. Z. Russell Are Members of Committee from This State

On September 5, 6 and 7 a meeting of the United States Live-stock Industry Committee was held at Washington. The members of this committee were chosen by Herbert Hoover, food administrator, and Secretary of Agriculture Houston. The purpose of the committee is to stimulate the increased production of cattle, sheep, hogs and other live stock.

The Nebraska members of the committee are W. B. Tagg of South Omaha, manager of the firm of Tagg Bros. & Moorhead, and one of the most widely known commission men in the country, who is also president of the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange and president of the National Live Stock Exchange; E. L. Burke, secretary of the National Live Stock Producers Association; and E. Z. Russell, editor of the Twentieth Century Farmer.

The members from Nebraska along with all other members met and went over the entire situation thoroughly and after due consideration of every point brought up, drew up a set of resolutions that were unanimously adopted, the Nebraska members agreeing to the report.

The resolutions, which appear below, set forth the two great problems in meat supplies. All stockmen will read these resolutions with the greatest of interest, for they are, in fact, a thorough explanation of the present situation. The resolutions provide the working basis for all work along this line. The resolutions follow:

Resolutions
WHEREAS, Honorable David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, and Honorable Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, have called us to Washington to consider certain problems of live-stock production vital to the national welfare, and have requested from us suggestions upon such problems and especially those relating to the production and marketing of live stock and live-stock products, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That as a result of our conference here we submit the following statement for the consideration of those government officials named above.

1. We are impressed with the seriousness of the war situation and of the obligation which rests upon all citizens to serve the common good. And for ourselves and for the sincerely patriotic live-stock producers whom we represent we hereby pledge to the president of the United States and to his administrative officers our loyal co-operation in carrying out such measures as they may consider necessary to the successful prosecution of this great war for world-wide democracy.

2. We approve the efforts which have been made under the leadership of the Department of Agriculture to encourage live stock production, and we believe that in this work the department should have the liberal support of federal and state authorities.

3. The live-stock business is no different from all other business, in that it is governed by economic laws. Production in a large way increases or decreases as the cost of production and the price of the finished product rise and fall. When the margin of profit is replaced by a negative loss the length of time the live stock producer can continue in business is measured solely by his financial condition.

4. If there has been a reduction in live stock in proportion to the needs of the country the cause must be sought in the unremunerative prices which the live stock producer has received in recent years. A continuation of prices which are below the cost of production will intensify the shortage.

5. The live stock producers will loyally acquiesce in whatever measures the government may find necessary to adopt and will cheerfully and as speedily as possible adjust their business to the conditions brought about by such measures. We suggest to those who must bear the heavy burden of responsibility that while liquidation of live stock can take place very rapidly, as shown by the experience of the past year, the re-establishment of the herds and flocks is a matter of years. If, therefore, it seems desirable to hasten an increase in our live-stock production definite policies looking to that end should be adopted and made known at the earliest possible date. Even with normal conditions the production and feeding of live stock is carried on under uncertainties which do not prevail with other kinds of business. The cost of the raw material is determined largely by the sunshine and the rain and

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LOOKING THROUGH THE WRONG END.



Rent your room through a "Rooms For Rent" ad and keep the disfiguring placard out of your front window. The newspaper ad is dignified, sends you numerous applicants from which to choose, and does not detract from the exclusiveness of your home.